

On the USC winning streak

An eye on the county caucuses

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March 15, 1974
Twenty-Five Cents
Number 33

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

OSCEOLA



Looking Ahead With Fritz Hollings

"I'm interested in being President. I am not going to be a second-class political citizen. I am tired of sitting on that back row. If you're from South Dakota you can be President, but if you're from South Carolina you can only think in terms of being Vice President. The hell with that."

—see page six

Goodbye, Booker T. Washington

by Jim Walser

Chalk another one up for Progress. 'Cause it's all over for Booker T. Washington High School. The long fight is finished, and like the sluggish, over-weight, over-age boxer years past his prime and no longer able to defend himself, Booker is reeling from a series of lethal blows to the body and head.

The judges have considered and the votes are already in. For the record it was 0-6 (one absent) against Booker at last week's meeting of the Richland County District One School Board, as that body rubber-stamped Superintendent Brandon Sparkman's recommendation to finally close Booker after this school year, a decision that symbolized in many ways the

ten years of bureaucratic scuffling involving several school boards and school superintendents that preceded it.

Come May they'll graduate the last class of seniors from Booker and in June they'll start stripping the place of its useful remnants — the desks, maps, a couple of microscopes, maybe even the old basketball awards from the lobby trophy case — and stick them in a warehouse somewhere.

Then the men who run Richland County will dutifully sell the property to the men who run the University of South Carolina. Doing what comes naturally, the University will dispatch the bulldozers and the wrecking balls and Booker T.

Washington High School will be leveled to the ground, 58 years of teenage hopes and post-teen memories unceremoniously suffocating beneath the rubble of bricks, mortar and broken glass.

The end is near.

When the phone call came late last Tuesday night, Fannie Phelps Adams could hardly believe her ears.

"They're gonna close the school," the voice on the phone was telling her. "The School Board just voted to close Booker."

"I remember thinking it was a joke, that they were kidding me," Mrs. Adams said this week in her school office. "This whole last week has been like a nightmare and

you keep pinching yourself, trying to wake up from it."

The past 20 years have been turbulent ones in public education. Supreme Court desegregation decisions, years of defiance by local school officials which accented black/white tension, followed by local court-ordered full desegregation in the late sixties and early seventies, "white flight" to the "quality" schools in Columbia's suburbs, and ultimately, to a decline in the number of students and enrolling in District One schools. In fact, a study which indicates that the district now has more space than students was the official reason

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osceola

"This script, it seems to me, is the work of professionals who yearned to be as charming as inspired amateurs can sometimes be."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
"Between Time and Timbuktu"

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Editorial Board
Jon Buchan
Dick Harpootlian
John Norton
Jim Walser

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STAFF

Managing Editor Jim Walser
Senior Editors Jon Buchan
Dick Harpootlian
John Norton
Contributing Editors

Mike Smith

Tim Rogers

Design and Layout

Julie Britt Byrum

Contributors Dale Bailes, Julie

Byrum, Bob Conly, Jane Dreher,

Tim Driggers, Hank Gilman, Dan Harmon

Ralph Karpinos, Warren Kosinski, Dan

Lackey, Elaine Lavendar, Gary Ligi,

Jerry McAninch, John Marion, Sarah

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Circulation and Distribution Frances Hart

Alanna Venezia, Julie B. Byrum

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What's Left?

Does some small country want the United States to come to its defense? We have been reading the new 100-page task force report, sponsored by Senator Kennedy, "Relief and Rehabilitation of War Victims in Indochina: One Year After the Ceasefire." You remember that affair? A lot of people have forgotten: they seem to dislike being reminded of it. It was the war where we got peace with honor. Oh, now you recall it? Yes, it's still going on; we continue to support Thieu at the going rate of \$2.5 billion a year; 80 percent of the cost of his government. If any other small country wants American help it should look through this report, a kind of Sears Roebuck catalogue of what our help means.

Let's take Cambodia. You remember that electric night when Mr. Nixon announced he had invaded?—the first President in history to order US troops to invade another country on his own, without clearing it with Congress. "This action is a decisive move," he said (May 9, 1970). After all, he explained, what else could he have done? The United States must not act "like a pitiful, helpless giant," he said, or "the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world."

Poor Cambodia, it never really asked help, you see, the way South Vietnam did. War came to it as a kind of afterthought, to a totally unprepared government. Even now it isn't covered by the supposed cease-fire of a year ago. Cambodia, after Mr. Nixon's help, controls less than 20 percent of its territory; it imports rice rather than exports it; has lost 35 percent of all its bridges, 40 percent of its roads; and half of its population is displaced. Never mind that though. Pnom Penh is still free and the U.S. government is keeping the war going with \$100 million in economic assistance and \$180 million in military assistance. It is even budgeting \$4 million for "humanitarian aid" in the 1974 budget (estimated).

A woman reported: "My house and all my things were destroyed by bombs. I don't know why they were bombed. I never saw a Vietnamese. My whole village was burned by the bombing."

Another said her husband and daughter were killed. She didn't know whose airplanes they were.

For Americans the war stopped when the POW's came home. But in South Vietnam, of course, the war goes on after the cease-fire. There was talk once about U.S. aid to rehabilitate the little nation that four American Presidents set out to save. But little is being done. "Nowhere is the need for relief and rehabilitation more clear than in the faces of the children of Vietnam," says the report. It continues, "Everywhere the Study Mission traveled, the problems of these, the youngest victims of the war, were ever present."

"One could see small groups of children moving about, struggling to be free, to laugh, and to play—to be as carefree as children ought to be. But in South Vietnam they are struggling to survive."

Clothing is threadbare and often they run naked. But, nature picks up a game fight. As one observer remarked, "Despite the gradual descent to animalization, in their struggle to maintain a semblance of dignity, they are beautiful human beings."

You see how it is: we have got peace with honor and can't be bothered with the children. On the other hand, shouldn't the United States, which sponsored and now prolongs the war, do something more for civilians? The authors of the survey ask that, and so does Senator Kennedy. Instead, they find an "obsession with weapons deliveries." It might be hard for General Thieu with his reported 20,000 political prisoners, to divert U.S. funds to children. They're always a problem. After the Mylai massacre a few small children were running about and the soldiers gave them candy. In any case, the American people are tired and sick of Vietnam. Our job was to save Thieu, not the kids: the public wants to forget gasoline shortages with sports, or that delightfully shocking movie, *The Exorcist* where you can vomit on the way out.

There are 880,000 orphans, or half-orphans in South Vietnam out of a population of 19 million. The team noted 400 of them in a typical orphanage designed for 100, cared for by nine nuns, doing their best. The U.S. has approved a

small save-the-children fund (\$4 million) in counterpart funds, but the U.S. mission seems hesitant to use it.

United States troops fathered a lot of these children, the report says: little half-Americans, 15-20,000 of them, about half of them with black fathers. Their mothers seem to love them, the report says. It says there was an earlier wave here in 1945-54, fathered by French Sengalese troops. It will be hard for these black children as they grow older, the observers say: there is no black community in Vietnam. "These children will grow up and live in relative social isolation as have their French-Sengalese predecessors."

The hawks who supported the war under Presidents Johnson and Nixon seem to have forgotten about it now. The dedicated volunteers and church people who are giving aid out there were against the war all the time. Private charity can't do the job, though. The report says that 30 billion pounds of explosives have been employed throughout Indochina and that maybe one or two percent of these bombs and shells have failed to explode—some say 10 percent. They will be blowing up in fields and forest for years to come; leaving men, women and children—peasants in black pajamas—with amputated legs and maimed bodies.

The worst thing, the report says, are the aerial anti-personnel bombs sowed by the U.S. Air Force in the 1972 offensive, small, efficient, and devilish things—they can blow off a man's foot, yet not hurt a truck's tire.

Since the Kennedy report, another study by the prestigious National Academy of Science tells the Defense Department that the American use of herbicides in the way may take a century to heal. They destroyed a third of the coast mangrove forests and part of the inland tropical forests, along with crops and possibly children in the Montagnard tribes. While the report isn't unanimous, it notes that about 100 million pounds were dropped, and that it takes 70 to 100 years for a hardwood tree to mature.

So that's the story. Any other small nation wanting the powerful United States to save it, step right up.

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Cheap Shots



Photo by Dane Edens

Quotes of the Week

"I learned to swallow swords, eat fire, and the magician's art of deception. I have found knowledge of these skills useful during my service in the legislature."

—Lt. Gubernatorial candidate (and former amateur magician) Alex Sanders

"I've been offered bribes by women. They'll trade themselves for a full tank of gas. You know what I mean."

—A Virginia gasoline station owner who said he has been turning down offers to exchange sex for a full tank of gas

"Why we used to streak at The Citadel. On a dance weekend the cadets would get out of the shower and run around up on the balcony. And if a girl or someone would see us, we would just think all the better of it," Senator Ernest F. Hollings mused.

Hollings, while casually discussing with Osceola staffers the newest fad to hit American college campuses, said he didn't think the newer version of the old Citadel fad was quite the same. "What do you think about this?" he asked the newsmen.

Streaking consists of removing one's clothes off and running in such a manner so that those who catch a glimpse of the fleeting figure can only discern a "streaking" form and not the identity of the streaker. In a variation on that theme, students have turned out in the hundreds on many campuses and jogged from one point to another. At the University of South Carolina over 500 nude male and female students turned out Monday night for a streaking rally. Some of the students attempted to disguise their identities by wearing jock straps, ski masks, or paper bags over their heads.

One Osceola staffer who was trapped in his car on the Carolina campus during the

streaking rally witnessed streakers riding bicycles and motorcycles. The staffer pointed out that as the traffic jam built up the streakers began to run through the stranded autos screaming and waving towels in wild jubilation.

One female streaker was seen riding a motorcycle with a male streaker, both clad only in their helmets. Apparently, their enthusiasm knew the bounds of the law and they decided to wear the helmets.

An American Broadcasting Corporation television crew from Atlanta was on hand to film the rally. The next night, when the film was aired, a Columbia policeman who was directing traffic during the streaking session was asked by ABC what he thought of the affair. The policeman responded, "I

don't get paid to think."

Two public servants who do get paid to think, however, have announced different responses to the streaking fad. State Representative John E. Miles (D-Sumter) introduced a bill Tuesday which would punish convicted streakers with 90 days in jail.

"I view this fad as being entirely different from eating goldfish or stuffing telephone booths. I feel if any student is so hot that he or she must disrobe and run around, then they ought to have sufficient time in one of the state's coolers to cool off," Miles said.

The Miles bill would include any state school from kindergarten through graduate school.

Senator Ralph Gasque (D-Marion) took a different tact. Gasque, a long time opponent to making Winthrop, the state's college for women, a coeducational institution, only recently has said he would relent in his effects to keep men from attending Winthrop. On Tuesday, however, Gasque said if keeping Winthrop was the only way to insure against the "barbarous" display of streaking then he would fight coeducation.

When coeducation proponent Sam Mendenhall (D-York) informed Gasque that several Winthrop coeds had streaked that campus on Monday night, Gasque asked Mendenhall what he had been doing there.

USC President Tom Jones commented to a Columbia newspaper Wednesday that he felt the streaking activities had gone far enough, but he didn't announce any action to thwart the naked runners.

Perhaps Jones should reconsider his comments. After all, a national streaking conference was announced early this week and South Carolina was ranked second. One of the major justifications college presidents give for pouring millions into intercollegiate athletics is that the publicity is well worth the dough. Well, here Carolina is, already ranked number two and rumored to be the number one pick for next week.

Number two in the nation after only a week. National television coverage with millions of viewers seeing the beauty of the Carolina campus. What about that, Paul?

Sexism has once again reared its head as a major issue in a political contest in South Carolina. This time the combatants are Spartanburg County Republican chairperson Jesse Cooksey, and outgoing Richland County chairperson Ms. Joyce Hearn—both of whom are vying for the

position of state Republican chairperson being vacated by Columbia attorney Ken Powell.

Ms. Hearn is a strong ideological conservative, far from an enthusiastic supporter of women's liberation, and would probably much prefer to see the question of her sex kept out of the campaign altogether. Nevertheless, Cooksey supporters at the Richland County GOP convention last week were busy spreading the word that, while some party positions might be appropriate for women, the chairman should be a man. "Why, she'd have to do a lot of travelling, including a large number of over-night trips, and what with the gas shortage and all, it just isn't safe for a women out there," one Cooksey supporter emphatically stated.

Meanwhile, state GOP executive committee person from Richland County, George Shissias, who is also a strong backer of Ms. Hearn, responded to the attack. Acknowledging that the other side would try to make Ms. Hearn's sex an issue, Shissias contended the Columbia mother of three had already proved beyond a doubt her capabilities to any reasonable scrutiny. As county leader, she was by far one of the

most active in the state, said Shissias; as overseer of the 1970 federal census in South Carolina's Second Congressional District, Ms. Hearn was so effective that she was asked later to assist two districts in North Carolina that were having trouble "closing their books." "She straightened them out," Shissias declared, "and she commuted back and forth from Columbia the whole time. The idea that her being a woman would make Joyce Hearn any less effective as state party chairman is completely absurd."

The fight for an ethics bill for South Carolina public officials continued this week with a surprising twist or two. Early Wednesday morning, most of the members of the Senate Rules committee gathering to hear Senator Dewey Wise (D-Charleston) explain his proposed ethics legislation.

Wise prefaced his explanation by telling the committee that the public's faith in public officials is presently very low and that his legislation would help restore faith in the state's elected and appointed officials. He explained that his proposed bill is a stiff one and indicated he was ready to compromise and seek a workable bill, with the help and assistance of the committee. The most necessary feature of an ethics bill, Wise said, is that of requiring public disclosure of the income of state officials.

Wise explained that his principal goal was not to set stiff penalties for violations or to restrict office-holders from outside income. He said if a disclosure law is passed, the voters will be able to decide for themselves what is a conflict of interests and what is not. If a penalty is needed, he said, the voters will provide it.

The senators didn't respond to Wise's explanations with much enthusiasm. Sen. Hyman Rubin said he thought the penalties were too stiff. Sen. Frank Roddey opposed the provision that would prohibit public officials from moving from state jobs into private industry for a period of five years—a move ahead at reducing influence-peddling in state government. Other attorney-legislators to reveal their clients. Several committee members said they thought the provisions prohibiting legislators from voting on matters affecting their interests or the interests of members of their households were too vague.

Sen. Ralph Gasque took issue with the provision which would prohibit legislators from representing clients before legislature-elected regulatory bodies (such

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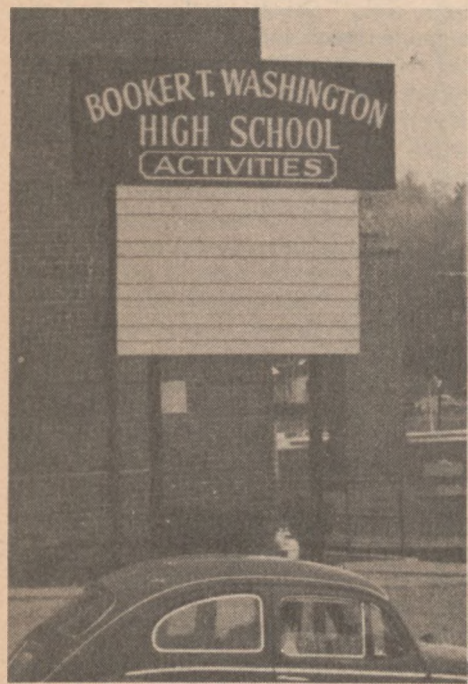
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Booker...

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cited by Sparkman for finally reaching a decision to close Booker.

Through it all, Fannie Phelps Adams has been a tower of constancy at Booker. Born on Columbia's predominately black Wheeler Hill, she began her life at Booker at age five as a first grader, stayed 11 years and graduated. After graduating from Allen and teaching at a local elementary school for a few years, she returned to Booker as a teacher and advisor. A few years ago she accepted her current title of assistant principal (she could have been principal, the story goes, but she didn't want to get involved with all the paper work) a role in which she is described by students as "mother-confessor." "I don't know what would have happened (after the decision came through) if it hadn't been for Mrs. Adams," said Bill Canaday, a white student and president of the honor society at Booker. "She really kept the lid on."

Wednesday, February 27 is not a day that Fannie Adams will likely soon forget.

As English teacher Beverly Jackson explained: "There was a lot of crying and wailing. I think that the students blamed the faculty and administration, even Mrs. Adams, first, because they thought we had some advance knowledge. Once we assured them that we didn't, they were more understanding."

Many of the students didn't know about the decision until they arrived at school Wednesday. A story in the morning *State* had announced the news and Mrs. Adams and the others spent the better part of the day consoling bitter underclassmen who relished the chance to graduate from Booker, as many of their parents and friends had. "It's difficult for young people to believe there's any good in the world when something like this happens," Mrs. Adams says.

Booker T. Washington school was one of the first built in South Carolina for the education of blacks. Organized in 1916

almost 20 years after the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled "separate but equal" schools acceptable as the law of the land insofar as education was concerned. Booker's history is punctuated with the realities of the dual system of funding and the double standard of maintenance and improvement which never really changed. For many years it was simply a matter of discrimination: white schools got the money, black schools did not.

A recent report on the Booker T. Washington situation written by several University of South Carolina graduate students said that "as early as 1932, one contemporary White observer noted that 'the Booker T. Washington school in Columbia, one of the non-accredited

(Negro high schools in the state) had a dilapidated physical plant and no electric lights.' " By the 1950s, some improvements were made and construction

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Cheap Shots

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as the Public Service Commission) for a fee.

"You mean that because I'm elected to serve the people in my district, and I wanted to appear before the Tax Commission or the Pardon and Parole Board, I couldn't appear?" Wise explained he could not appear for a fee. Gasque laughed and said he couldn't afford to give his services away. Wise then offered a compromise: "Some of the power that has been traditionally held by the legislature will have to be transferred to the governor, in many areas." This solution would not then deprive the attorney-legislators from this source of income.

Senator James Waddell prompted a lot of head-nodding around the table when he said that even with the proposed legislative pay raise to \$7,000 the salary is not a realistic full-time remuneration. He said the

type of disclosure the proposed legislation requires is the kind he would require before hiring someone full-time, at full pay, for a long period of time. He said he would agree to full disclosure when the salary for being a legislator reached the \$15,000-\$20,000 range.

Wise asked the committee to help arrive at compromise legislation that would effectively restore public confidence. "I think the public would be astonished if every legislator revealed his income. They would be appalled. The average person thinks it's worth \$100,000 a year to be up here. But the actual case is that we all are serving at a financial sacrifice." He asked the senators to show good faith to the public by accepting these restrictions now and working for a pay raise later. "It's the old question of the chicken and the egg," Wise said. Gasque replied that he would like to see the \$18,000 first. Waddell said he would sign the two bills together. Things were looking a little bleak for the old ethics bill.

And then spoke up Sen. Rembert Dennis, who hasn't hidden his opinion in recent weeks that things are just fine in South Carolina and we don't need an ethics bill. Dennis eloquently explained that rightfully or wrongfully, the public has a low opinion of politicians these days, and an ethics bill would help restore some of the public confidence. He said he wants to see ethics legislation passed this session.

That was that. A three-man subcommittee was set up to study the legislation: Sen. Waddell, Sen. Harry Chapman, and Sen. LaNue Floyd were named to it. Wise said later he was "ticked pink that Rembert came around." Strange bedfellows and all that.

With South Carolina fast becoming one of the nuclear power capitals of the world, the *Greenville News* took a moment last week to offer its opinion that safe nuclear power plants are possible. One angry Greenville citizen answered the editorial—which was re-printed in the



Marion Gressette: 'stop Sanders'

Charlotte Observer—with a letter-to-the-editor.

"Is it any wonder that the *Greenville News* would lobby for Duke Power Company," wrote Harold Newton, "when its publisher and chairman of the board, J. Kelly Sisk, is one of the trustees of the Duke Endowment, which holds a total of 13, 035, 100 shares of Duke Power?" Pretty good investigative reporting for a non-professional.

Sisk, contacted at his home in Greenville, pleasantly replied when *Osceola* brought up the letter, that he is indeed a trustee of Duke Endowment, and is chairman of the Board of Multimedia, the *Greenville News'* parent company, as well as chairman of the board and publisher of the *Greenville News*. He denied he has any voice in the paper's editorial policy and explained that he is involved mainly with major corporate decisions.

Now that the South Carolina House of Representatives has passed legislation delaying the state primary date until the fourth Tuesday in August, in order to provide adequate time to complete House reapportionment and prepare for the elections under the new system, the bill has been at least temporarily stymied in the state Senate.

Some senators have argued that the reapportionment process could be completed in time to hold the primary in June, as originally scheduled, even though state elections commission officials have stated flatly there is no chance that could be done. Undaunted, some senate leaders have now suggested holding primary elections for all offices other than House seats in June, delaying only the House elections until August.

At the root of these suggestions is concern about the possible effects delaying the primary might have on statewide electoral contests. Lt. Gov. Earle Morris, for example, would like to see a shorter primary campaign because he fears the more substantial financial backing of his chief opponent, Congressman Bryan Dorn, would take its toll during a longer contest.

State House insiders indicate the chief backer of a June primary date for statewide offices, however, is none other than Senator Marion Gressette (D-Calhoun) and President Pro-Tem of the Senate. The sources report that Gressette's chief concern is with the race for Lieutenant Governor. Gressette is said to be going with Spartanburg state Senator Horace Smith in the three-way battle, although Gressette is not so much enthused with Smith as he is afraid of the candidacy of Rep. Alex Sanders, (D-Richland). Gressette is adamant in his opposition to Sanders, the sources say, and is afraid two extra months of campaigning would inevitably give additional impetus to the Sanders candidacy.

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Booker

Continued from page four

was begun on two new buildings, but the school remained inadequate when compared to the structures of White schools in the city."

The report notes that one of Booker's problems, even in the early days, was an inadequate amount of space to expand its facilities. "Over the years, the property surrounding the present 6.5 acre site was gradually sold to the University of South Carolina, despite frequently expressed desires of the Booker T. Washington High School and staff and students to acquire surrounding property for expansion of facilities. Apparently, the constituency of Booker T. Washington school and the surrounding community were victims of dual discrimination policies: 1) school district policies which placed low priorities on helping black schools to overcome their inequalities, and 2) expansionist policies of the University of South Carolina which placed greater importance on immediate gains than on long-term planning and considerations for the human lives which are displaced and directly affected by the University's expansion."

There has never really been much doubt--not since the mid-1960s anyway--that Booker would eventually succumb to the inevitable confrontation with University expansion. Years ago, the indiscriminate displacement of families by the University was an unpopular topic on Wheeler Hill, and it remains unpopular today (see *Osceola*, July 6, 1973). When the University drew its 20-year projected expansion program in the middle 1960s, plans for the corner of Marion and Blossom streets did not include the prospect that Booker T. Washington High School would be there in the 1980s. As the graduate school report points out, the University proposed to the State Budget and Control Board that it be allowed to buy the property in 1964. When a Negro Citizens' Committee, led by the venerable Modjeska Simkins, publicly opposed the sale, the matter was shuffled aside.

Two years later the Committee attended a school board meeting to express concern over the uncertain future of BTW. The committee cited its belief that "USC expansion will push BTW school out of the community" and "that BTW school (should) be allowed to stay where it is due to its historical and sentimental value." The committee also requested an immediate decision concerning the future of BTW. It got nothing.

For the last few years that Booker operated as a segregated blacks-only



Booker students, left to right, Bill Canaday, Floretta McIntear, and Ike Davis

school (1967-69), the physical condition of the school continued its pattern of deterioration. The school board felt little need to make repairs or major renovations, since the future school was so cloudy. When Booker was desegregated in 1970 (becoming almost 40 percent white as students from the middle class white Shandon area and Olympia joined the blacks, mostly from Wheeler Hill), the pattern began to change somewhat. By November of 1972, the physical condition of the school had deteriorated to the point that the school board could no longer ignore the paint peeling from the walls, the broken plaster falling all around, and the rumors of rats and other unhealthy prospects which eventually found their way into local papers and before television cameras.

Finally, a much-publicized school board tour of the school convinced members that some repairs were absolutely essential. Students, who played a large part in getting the board to come to the school and in exposing the condition of the physical plant, asked for a positive decision on the future of Booker T. Washington by January 31, 1973.

But no decision came until last Tuesday.

Local blacks, chiefly through Mrs. Adams, have for years held out hope that Booker would be renovated on its present location, and if not that, at least the possibility that an exchange of property could be worked out with the University to rebuild Booker on another site on Wheeler Hill (at one time, discussion centered around a high-rise school on Wheeler Hill). Other alternatives included rebuilding elsewhere, perhaps on a location near Owens Field or in another outlying area. But according to the announcement last week by Sparkman, enrollment figures make it unlikely that any new high schools

will be built in District One in the next seven years.

On February 17, 1974, school board member Hayes Mizell, in a memo to first-year Superintendent Brandon Sparkman, requested that several measures be taken before any announcement was made publicly concerning the ultimate fate of Booker T. Washington. Among the things that Mizell suggested was that BTW students, faculty, and community leaders--including Modjeska Simkins and others--be brought together to discuss the Booker resolution before it was announced publicly. In that way, Mizell reasoned, some of the confusion surrounding the decision was sure to be avoided.

Sparkman, however, elected to go public with the decision first, and then face the leaders, faculty, and students.

By Friday of last week, student leaders at Booker had 500 of the 800 students at the school signed to petitions which charged, "We deplore the fact that the administration of District One and the School Board chose to leave members of the school and the community completely out of the decision-making process, through which the fate of our school was decided. A basic rule of leadership is that a leader should keep his subordinates informed at all times. The fact that the faculty and the students of our school learned of the decision to close our school

through the local newspaper indicates a definite lack of respect for us as individuals on the part of the Administration of District One."

The petition, spearheaded by student body co-presidents Ike Davis and Floretta McIntear, further proposed that "rising seniors be allowed to attend the school of their choice within the district," that a

future school be named Booker T. Washington and that students and teachers be notified as early as possible which institution they will attend or teach at next year so they may make plans for a smooth transition. It also asked that elections for officers, cheerleaders, and the like be delayed until September.

Armed with those petitions, Davis and McIntear saw Sparkman on Friday, and he told them he simply felt his way was better. "I can see his reasons, but not his manner of not informing the public about the closing beforehand," said Davis this week.

Other students were equally upset with the way the action was handled. "Most of us can't understand how one man can hand down a decree and it can be passed so quickly," Bill Canaday says. "If they had any foresight at all, it seems like they could have known how this would hurt the people at the school. It's certainly setting a bad precedent for the superintendent and the school board in handling people as things rather than as fellow human beings."

Canady and Davis cited the peculiar make-up of Booker as further reason why the situation dictated a different tact. "There seems to be no such thing as a small high school anymore," says Canaday, "and there's a very informal student-student, student-teacher atmosphere here. It's a traumatic experience being disrupted and transferred right in the middle of your high school years. I'm a senior and will graduate, but a lot of the underclassmen will be separated from their friends and teachers."

One teacher commented: "This is a different kind of faculty situation here. It's small and a lot of us see each other socially as well as in school. It's like a big family. We feel like we kinda got dumped on."

As Fannie Phelps Adams sees it, "we've still got three months to make Booker T. Washington work. My greatest hope is that we end the school in a very positive manner, I'm opposed to the negative reaction (she talked students out of a march to the central District One office). I don't think that violence gets anything done."

"I've lived on this hill all my life. What we've tried to do at Booker T. Washington is to build citizens. Much of what they say about Wheeler Hill is not true. You can still be from Wheeler Hill and be somebody, and that's what Booker T. Washington is and has been about."

"Nobody can tell me the greatness that Booker Washington was. I know. Some of the finest citizens in this city have come here. We've tried to give them a feel for each other. And now I just want to end with a positive memory. I want to make sure of that."

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Running Comfortably

Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge probably said it as clearly as anybody has yet. Last week, speaking to a Hollings appreciation (read \$100 a plate) dinner in Columbia, guest speaker Talmadge said he thought most South Carolinians are proud to have Ernest Frederick Hollings as their United States Senator if only because he looks like a U.S. Senator ought to look. You know—like someone out of *Advise and Consent*.

Fritz Hollings—tall, handsome, silver-haired, with his deep Charleston accent and his poise—looks the part, indeed, seems typecast for his role as junior senator from South Carolina. And that's not all—the fifty-two year old senator has most of the political credentials that an aspiring South Carolina politician needs. He was born in Charleston, (preparing him for his future role as chieftan in the "Citadel Mafia") received his B.A. from The Citadel in 1942, and served overseas for three years during World War II. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School in 1947 and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1949, at the age of 26. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1954 and Governor in 1958. In 1966, he edged out Republican Marshall Parker by 11,000 votes in a contest for the two-year unexpired term of Senator Olin D. Johnston who died in office. And in 1968, he demolished the same opponent in the regular election by 150,000 votes.

Politics has become Fritz Hollings' business and he minds the store well. When it was expedient in 1958 to flavor his speeches with a segregationist stance or two, he did. When he was governor, he chose to ignore the more blatant cases of hunger and poverty in South Carolina. As U.S. Senator, he said it was time to acknowledge that poverty-caused malnutrition is a major factor in the deficient development of an individual's brain, body, and abilities. (He explained he had been quiet while governor in the "best interests of the state.") As U.S. Senator, he was one of the first South Carolinians to fight the practical battles to provide programs to alleviate hunger and malnutrition.

Hollings was a strong supporter of bombing North Vietnam back into the stone age during the middle and late 1960s, as were most South Carolinians. But in 1970, he managed to vote for the Cooper-Church amendment which would have stopped the bombing, and he explained to his constituents that if the military was not to be allowed to win, we should quit losing American lives and come home. Not much talk then of the North and South Vietnamese civilian casualties, but his vote was there.

Hollings has not walked a straight ideological line. Some friends say he has no ideology, that he is instead a pragmatist, judging each issue separately, and frequently prompting others to criticize him for what they call his inconsistency. In those sessions which immediately follow his successful elections, Hollings has often voted more "liberally" than his colleague Senator Strom Thurmond. But as election time rolls around, and Thurmond is crying that Hollings is out of step with South Carolina, Hollings turns on the charm and votes carefully. And practiced politician that he is, he doesn't miss a chance to jump on a bandwagon now and then. He has surprised some people in recent weeks with his frequent denunciations of the major oil companies, as in this week's speech at the USC Law School:

"Now all these big oil companies say they're not behind the energy crisis. They say they have nothing to hide. They say, 'We want you to know everything.' Well, I'll tell you what they want you to know: nothing." On the one hand, even some Republicans are saying things like that these days. On the other hand, they aren't saying them in a state that went 62 percent for big-business' friend Strom Thurmond only 16 months ago.

In his almost eight years in the Senate, Hollings has achieved a great deal of national recognition. Though he usually downplays them at home, he has developed close social relationships with all the Kennedy brothers. He has stuck loyally to the national Democratic Party when many South Carolina Democrats were silent or jumping into the GOP. In 1972, he served effectively as chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee of the Democratic Party and offered mild support for Presidential nominee George McGovern. In recent weeks, Hollings has been mentioned as a leading contender to succeed Mike Mansfield as Senate Majority Leader when Mansfield retires. And for years, Hollings has been touted as a perfect running mate to add southern balance to a Democratic Presidential ticket—but always with someone else in the top spot. (Fritz is getting a little coy about such things these days—he told *Osceola* he wasn't thinking about any "second-class citizenship" like the vice presidency and hinted he might be thinking about the Presidency in 1976. But then who isn't?)

Hollings, however, has to first face the trials of November, and he knows it. Some insiders expected former Governor Bob McNair (a long-time rival) to give Hollings a race for the Democratic nomination. But that hasn't materialized. As yet, there's no opposition at all. There are persistent rumors that the Republicans will convince

ex-POW James Collins to oppose Hollings in November. Yet, any opponent will have to face the strong popularity of the incumbent Senator: a poll by *The State* newspaper a few weeks ago showed 63 percent of the South Carolina electorate ready to support Hollings.

Early last week, Senator Hollings agreed to an hour interview with four members of the *Osceola* staff. It was too short a time to ask many questions which need to be answered, but it gave a glimpse into what Hollings, the public figure, is about.

—the editors

Os: Could you summarize for us the main features of the emergency energy legislation which is now on the President's desk awaiting his veto or signature? [Editor's Note: Nixon's veto was sustained by the Senate on March 6]

Hollings: It's a compilation of each and every power the President could possibly need to face up to this energy crisis. He didn't want the rollback fixed by the Congress, he wanted rollback authority. But knowing where he came from and in light of his previous actions we didn't want to leave it optional, so we fixed it. We have rationing in there and provisions to take care of unemployment caused by the energy crisis. Power companies can go to coal from oil and gas. We have passed a series of bills the last of which concerns long-range planning and establishes a place in government for you [the oil companies] to file all their statistics and reports. This is so we could have a ten-year plan updated each year; revised each year; and then we will all know we are playing with the same cards and the same statistics. Now that's the way the Senate went after the thing.

In December the House just scrambled around and called it an emergency bill that took on the characterization of 'When in deed, when in doubt, run in circles, run and shout.' And anybody who wanted to add something from the floor could do so. Now it's got about twenty-one things that were added in there. But that's generally the so-called Emergency Energy Bill. Now if you have specific questions I'll be glad to answer them.

Os: Why didn't the Senate include a mandatory rationing provision?

Hollings: Couldn't get it through the House...compromise. You just couldn't get it through the House. The oil boys would fight it. Just like I can't get my Energy Policy Council Bill through. Now we can see over there [West Virginia Congressman] Harley Staggers and the coal boys; Jennings Randolph and the oil boys. Seeing all those boys who are going to protect the oil interests and seeing the Speaker and others and knowing what they are going to do and not do, we knew we couldn't get mandatory rationing through. If we were going to have mandatory rationing it should have begun no later than December first.

It's difficult to get Congress to take the lead position. Like on war powers they finally did, but it took ten years of killing and everything else to just haul that President in and haul ourselves in so that when we took a position we could all go together. But it's difficult, there's no doubt about it.

We're not taking the positive leadership position. We're not headed in that direction. It's more of a club to protect everybody's interests; to get the headline rather than the headway. I call him [Senate Majority Leader Mike] Father Mansfield looking after his flock. You know you have to break eggs to make omelets. In government today we have to set times and set courses and follow them, but we haven't been doing that.

Os: Speaking of Mansfield, there has been national speculation that you were interested in being Vice-President in '76, but several sources have now speculated that what you really want is to succeed Mansfield as Senate Majority Leader.

Hollings: Well, number one, I'm interested in being President. I am not going to be a second-class political citizen. I am tired of sitting on that back row. Now, if you're from South Dakota you can be president, but if you're from South Carolina you can only think in terms of being Vice-President. The hell with that.

Now I am interested in continuing in the Senate and any time you can assume a position of leadership in there it would be a feather in anybody's cap.

There has been plenty of speculation as to what I am going to do. I am not trying to play cat and mouse, but the realities of politics is that the thing that they constantly caterwaul is that Hollings has gone and got Potomac fever. And he wants to be vice-president, and he's running around with that Kennedy crowd. He's too liberal. And that I'm therefore representing me and my selfish interests and not my state.

Now, if I seek a leadership position at this time they

Photos by Julie Byrum



would say there he goes; he's gone national. So I am not going to play to the tune of my opposition. I just made up my mind not to fool with it until I get by November and then I would look at it and see if I had enough of a broad case, because it's not gimmickry, it's enough votes to get it.

You have got to have the support. You don't want to be just a Southern leader like Lyndon, cracking heads and sending Bobby Baker around to see how many gals they wanted or how many tickets they wanted to the Bowl game or how many of this or that. Pay-off politics is gone.

Os: Payoff politics is gone?

Hollings: Oh, yes. In the Congress, I don't know of any. Why in the Senate a guy like Russell Long from Louisiana is going to very readily stand up and protect oil. I am not saying they're not going to protect an interest, but by God, you don't have a proposition like you had twenty or fifteen years ago up until JFK.

Os: Where do you get your contributions?

Hollings: As you can see, there were only two or three over a thousand. They are my hometown friends like [banker] Hugh Lane. One of them's Jim Wilmont. Jim was the Chairman of my dinner for my senatorial campaign. He's never asked me to vote for anything. He's just a good businessman and we would like to have all the businessmen in America in the Democratic party.

Os: What about corporate contributions, for instance, from textiles in South Carolina?

Hollings: It's a funny thing—now here's that large textile interest that buys my opponent. Look at who I have run against. Marshall Parker...uh...who bought and paid for him I am going to leave to you, but I mean, there it is. That's the largest interest in this state and that's Republican.

I've fought big oil, so you can see them giving to my opponent. I don't have oil; I don't have milk; and I don't have banks. I have a large trucking interest. I haven't missed a meeting of the truckers in twenty years, so truckers would always be a friend of mine.

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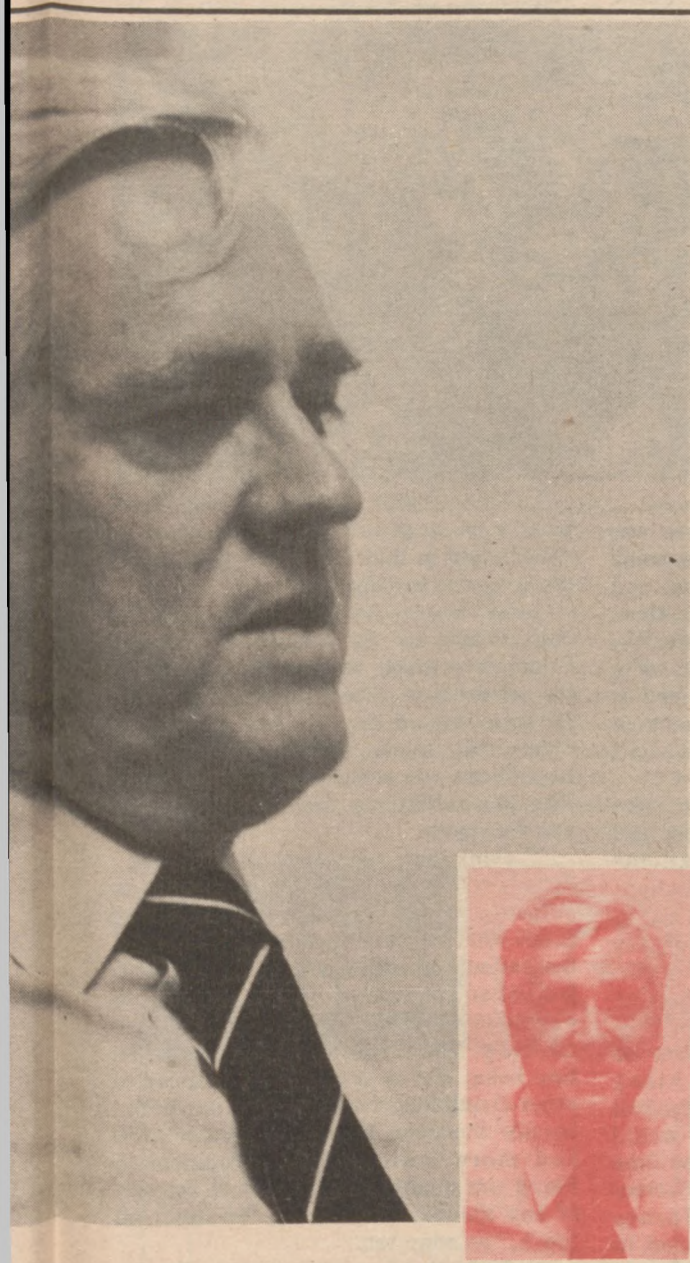
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Os: Well, who is your opposition in November going to be?

Hollings: God knows. You see they have a cash and carry system. They can wait until Labor Day and buy one. You see they'll make up their ticket with General Westmoreland and their congressional candidates and then they'll look over my way, and say to someone, 'We'll give you \$75,000 or \$100,000 for eight weeks.' Well, the last time I ran I was faced with an onslaught on election eve with 'Hollings is Humphrey's Stoooge.' They were in K-Mart. Wofford students were paid; it was all orchestrated and paid for. So this time they'll probably say Hollings is Kennedy's stoooge. It's the same old thing. That's the kind of opposition, that's the way they think in terms politically. Cash and carry, bargain basement.

Os: Since General Westmoreland is probably going to head the ticket and thus affect your campaign, do you think it was a poor choice on Governor West's part to pick him to head up the Task Force on Economic Development? After all, it has given him a vehicle for a year and a half to stump the state at the taxpayers' expense and at a salary of \$25,000 a year.

Hollings: Looking back to the time when General Westmoreland was chosen I think the Governor was sincere in believing the General wanted to be a Democrat. I didn't think so. I didn't think so because I didn't think he could face up to what we've got. Namely an openness; that's what we can offer. Ain't no chance of him doing it. You know the make-up of the primary; it's, by God, a wide-open proposition. And he's a four-star general and life to him for years has been very orderly.

Morning orders are there. Where you're going to march, when you're going to the bathroom, where you end up at night; and when the club is open. And, by God, when you get to the disorderliness of the Democratic primary, it is just the antithesis of this man's character and habits.

Now when the Republicans came to the general, I did argue this with Governor West, and he knows it. The Democrats, all they could say (to Westmoreland) is, 'enter the primary and if you win, we'll support you.' And that's all they could tell him.

Now the Republicans could tell the general, 'you just leave it to us. We'll get the petitions.' Eleven and twelve-year olds were put in Richland Mall in this city with petitions in their hands. They didn't know the difference between Westmoreland and you or anybody else. Now, that's a good appeal, if an eleven-year old came up to me, I'd sign it. Let anybody run.

So they let them run around the shopping centers and now they're coming to the be-knighting and the coronation and here we've had the laying-on-of-hands and have gotten you the petitions. You are the great choice of the people. And we've got you the PR firm that's going to go door-to-door in your own home town. And saying that the people of your home town are yearning and seething for you to be the Governor. And all of that damn malarky.

They give you the PR firm and all the money, now that's fine business. The fellow says I don't have to worry with primaries, I am already the candidate. This isn't my concept of public service.

Os: Suppose the party came to you in '76 and suppose that you were not the candidate for President. And they said we need a strong candidate from the South. Would you consent to that?

Hollings: Let's examine this in the history of the facts. In 1972, George McGovern came. I wouldn't say George McGovern gave a firm offer, but it was right after the Ellender funeral. I had not gone. I had a group to work with, and I stayed in Washington. We had a Policy Council meeting the next morning which George McGovern attended. He said, 'I want to see you after breakfast.' He said, as we were walking out 'What about you on that second spot?'

I said, 'Naw, you're not thinking of me?' And he said, 'Yes, I am.' And then he named five Senators who went on that funeral trip and he said that everyone of them to a man had said I should be the one. Then I said to George, 'I'm not your man. Because you and I have different stances on positions you have taken. Instead of being an asset to you, I would be explaining my position and trying to support you all at the same time. It just wouldn't wash. We have to get somebody consistent with your beliefs and your voting record and will work as a team.'

He said, 'No, I wish you'd think about it.'

I was presiding the next morning and he came up and said, 'I'm serious about that thing and I wish you would think about it and lemme know.' Later that day George came to me a third time and said 'What do you think?' And I said, 'I think exactly what I said before and I just don't see how on form positions I have taken and will continue to take like on welfare, and busing, how there is any way for me to come with you.'

He said, 'I wouldn't want you to take on my positions.' George will remember this because he tells the truth. He said, 'I would want a vice-president who would have his own positions.' And I said, 'Man, I am thinking of political races now, you're thinking of the future once you're in. You can't be going in two different directions with only a few weeks left before the election and all the other chaos with Eagleton off the ticket. You have got to pull together.'

It's like the story about Ma and Pa who had two mules who were always fighting. Ma said to Pa, 'If we could only be like those two mules and pull together and work, it would be so much easier.' And Pa said, 'Yeah, but they only have one tongue between them.' Well, I told McGovern we would have two tongues and I told him to go and get a man he could agree with. And I actually recommended Shriver. Now that's the history.

So you have to look at all the circumstances. You really have to add to the ticket. I have resisted the idea of an independent party. Now that's going to put us in the same boat with Italy or England or Israel, not being able to form a government. I think you have to be building a strong two-party system.

Now, yes in the days of Sparkman you could get on the ticket and carry the South or John Nance Garner could carry the South, but I don't believe I could carry the South on George McGovern's platform. I'm no magician. And I told him that.

Os: Well, isn't the party platform going to be more moderate in '76?

Hollings: Well, I think it's going to be considerably more realistic. I just don't think you can build a party by bringing in abortion and amnesty as real national issues when the people are worried about so many other things. I am firmly convinced that nobody is going to get elected on busing or cutting down on national defense. There's a heck of a lot we need to do to keep nationally strong. These were John F. Kennedy's planks in the national platform: a strong national defense. He was for all these strong national issues that looked out for middle America. We haven't had anybody speak out on those and we have manufactured

George Wallace. When no national candidate talks sense, then George Wallace can go talk sense in Maryland and he can talk sense in Michigan and get votes anywhere he wants to.

Os: Well, then how do you perceive the difference between the Republican and Democratic platform...national defense?

Hollings: Well, I am sure not going to let the Republicans take it from me. I think that's the silliest thing we have done as a national party. We have never looked at it realistically.

I frankly resisted the Volunteer Army. The Volunteer Army was started, frankly, because Martin Luther King and others looked at the Vietnam War and the results which showed that the war was being fought by the blacks, the poor and the disadvantaged. Those were the casualty statistics. So now when I go around campuses I ask who's going to volunteer and I got me an Army of 13½. The half is a Furman student who keeps raising and lowering his hand—can't make up his mind. You're not going to have any Harvard graduates in the Army. You're going to have it like it is now: the blacks, the poor, and the disadvantaged.

We started the sixties saying, 'Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.' Now, we're starting the seventies with Nixon saying 'Don't worry about your national defense, look at other things.'

Os: Do you have any preference among the gubernatorial candidates in the Democratic primary?

Hollings: Now, that's why I believe in the open process of the primary. It doesn't pay me to get involved in anyone's [primary] race. Hell, I wouldn't help anyone if I endorsed him, I'd hurt 'em.

I noticed an interesting thing the other day. We had some friends come by for a luncheon. We had a little session and they never asked that question about who I favored in the primary. So when I got through I turned to [aide] Bubba Meng and I said, 'Bubba, did you notice something strange? They never asked me between Dorn or Morris or Bessinger who I preferred? Do you know what that means to me?' I said, 'By God, that means our own crowd is split up.'

I've got friends out there in some counties backing Dorn and in others backing Morris. Old Hollings ain't dumb. I am not going to get into something that can only hurt me.

Os: Getting back to national politics, do you not have any of these philosophical differences with Ted Kennedy?

Hollings: Yes. Ted Kennedy and I have some very basic differences. I have been trying to get him back to Jack. And his positions of today are not the John F. Kennedy positions of 1960. And that's one of the things that it's hard to subtract when you see him; when you hear him; you smell him; you feel him. It's Camelot all over. He's good-looking. He's probably the best speaker, even better than Jack or Bob. I think there's a big difference. Jack could talk all the Galbraiths and Schlesingers and keep them on tap and never let them get on top. I guess the feeling is that while Teddy is an outstanding senator, that as a national leader he has to show more of a capability of staying on top of all this talent which you necessarily have to have around.

So I would have to look at it very closely. I remember election night 1972. We had picked up two seats somewhere. And someone from CBS was talking with me and I said, 'Don't be misled, if Teddy Kennedy had been running and had taken the same positions as George McGovern, he would have been beaten soundly. There isn't any doubt in my mind.'

They were saying George wasn't dynamic enough. Well, those positions just scared everybody. The election was over in July. The Republicans could have dumped Watergate all over the table and still have won.

Os: Well, then, are there particular issues on which you differ with Kennedy?

Hollings: Well, let me put it another way. I don't think any of this crowd you hear about now is going to be up in 1976. I think you've heard 'em all from Jackson to Kennedy and on the Republican side you may still have Percy. The Rockefellers and the Reagans will be gone.

I really think it's far too soon to say anything. I think after the '74 race the people are not going to want to hear about Chappaquiddick; they're not going to want to hear about Watergate; they're not going to want to hear about amnesty or abortion or welfare reform. They want hard cold issues about cleaning up corruption, building up our national defense, by God, responding to the needs of middle America. They want somebody to really run the store. Somebody really strong on domestic issues.

If Lyndon had been there on Watergate he would have said, 'My fellow Americans, I caught 'em. I caught 'em all red-handed. I fired ever'one of 'em. And do you know what them varmints were doing? They were tapin' ever'thing I said. And you see that thar farplace? I burned ever'one of 'em. We're not going to have any shenanigans like that in mah White House.'

Now that would have been the end of it, wouldn't it?

Politics '74

At the County Conventions

by Tim Rogers

As in the past several years, the Richland County Republican convention was held Monday (March 4) at the Hiers House—an expansive restaurant/gathering place situated just inside the big front gate at the State Fairgrounds. Probably not as a special favor to gung-ho political writers who try to cover both the Democrats' and the Republicans' county conventions the same day, the county GOP begins its convention early—on or about 4 o'clock in the afternoon (the Democrats crank up at 7:30). Of course, the Republicans started 45 minutes late, but the Democrats started an hour and a half late, so it all worked out.

On the way from the parking lot to the Hiers House front door, two eager 12 year-olds offered shiny blue-and-white bumper stickers that read *Westmoreland* with an arrow pointed upward on the front end of the "W." Sure, I'll take one. You want us to put it on your bumper? No thanks, I'll just take it.

Inside, a long registration table fronted a row of party workers, who smilingly greeted the incomer. One old acquaintance produced a name tag, pointed down toward the meeting room, and offered, "sit wherever you like. You gonna cover both conventions?" Uh-huh. "Say hello to my daughter when you go over there, then."

In the back of the hall was a sign that read, "coffee and cokes." Awaiting at the concession table, however, was the discovery of a 75 cent "donation" tab on each can and/or cup. The Democrats gave you Old Milwaukee for 40 cents a hit. "The prices ain't my idea," the young Republican behind the counter quipped sheepishly. "I'm just putting in my hour."

By this time a new slate of county officers had been elected, all without opposition, and the attention was turning to elected delegates to the state convention later in March. The various county conventions, Democratic, Republican, United Citizens, etc., utilize different methods to choose state convention delegates. The Richland Republicans opt for the method that is most prominent in the more urban counties—whereby the county party leadership, whether it be the officers, executive committee, or temporarily pre-eminent clique, draw up a delegate slate and present it to the convention for ratification. There the slate can be amended or rejected outright, but in most cases it will be drawn so as to please at least a majority at the convention.

So when the matter came up at the Hiers House Monday, convention chairman Tucker Weston promptly turned the mike over to state executive committeeman and county GOP strategist George Shissias, to present the leadership's proposed state convention delegate slate to the county conventioners. As Shissias, a Columbia attorney, read down the list, there was some slight audible grumbling from the crowd. The most vocal protestation came from a shirtsleeved gentleman who paced angrily at the rear of the floor while Shissias ticked off the who's and the why's.

"I don't even know why we bother to come," the man almost shouted to anyone and everyone who would listen. "Everything's worked out in advance. Why bother to even come?"

But when the motion was made from the floor to adopt the "regular" slate, no one rose to challenge it. Later, I asked

Shissias how the county party justifies the use of a pre-determined slate in this day of reform. "It's entirely justifiable," Shissias declared. "We feel that the most active, involved Republicans will comprise the most representative delegation from the county party to the state convention. Many of these people are too busy or too shy to actively 'campaign' for a delegate position, and the delegates that usually get chosen in a completely wide-open process are the ones who shout the loudest."

"The formula we use is standard, and we took pains to explain to everyone why the names were chosen. Some were county officers, or state officials like Ken Powell, a certain number were active members of the finance committee, others were workers who gave time as opposed to money, three blacks were named, and so on. We made a great effort to see that every group or faction was represented."

That part about the factions is of added importance this year, inasmuch as there is a pitched battle going on between Jesse Cooksey, Spartanburg County chairperson, and Joyce Hearn, outgoing Richland County chairperson, to see who gets to succeed Ken Powell as state chairman. Powell, of course, bowed out earlier this year. Although Mrs. Hearn is a Columbian, several prominent Columbia Republicans have already lined up behind Cooksey. Joining Senator Strom Thurmond in a pro-Cooksey public statement last week was J. Drake Edens, Columbia philanthropist, former GOP national committeeman, and highly revered among the several intra-party circles. Outgoing Chairman Powell, a Columbia lawyer, is said to also be supported Cooksey.

Shissias recognizes the cleavage; he is personally an enthusiastic backer of Ms. Hearn. In drawing the delegate list, county party officers considered other criteria, Shissias declared; besides, if anyone were dissatisfied with the proposed slate, they could have sought to alter it from the floor. Apparently none of the Cooksey supporters felt that badly about the selections.

As if to somewhat make up for the restricted selection process for delegates, the convention was thrown open for the nomination of an equal number of alternates (64). As it turned out, when everyone who wished to make a nomination for alternate had done so, a total of 63 had been made—so one more had to be recruited by the chair.

"So, everyone who wanted to either be a delegate or alternate was able to serve," explained Shissias "In times past, there have also been complaints that before an alternate would be chosen to replace an absent delegate, there would be questioning to determine how the person planned to vote on a particular resolution or election for state-level party officer. This year, before we even determine whether any alternates will be needed, an order of succession for all alternates will be determined by drawing lots. This will ensure no shenanigans in favor of any position or faction or the other."

Delegates and alternates having been chosen, the Republicans moved on quickly to consider a number of resolutions. Most were locally-oriented; Ms. Hearn, under whose leadership the Republicans have achieved their greatest electoral successes in the county, was applauded for her

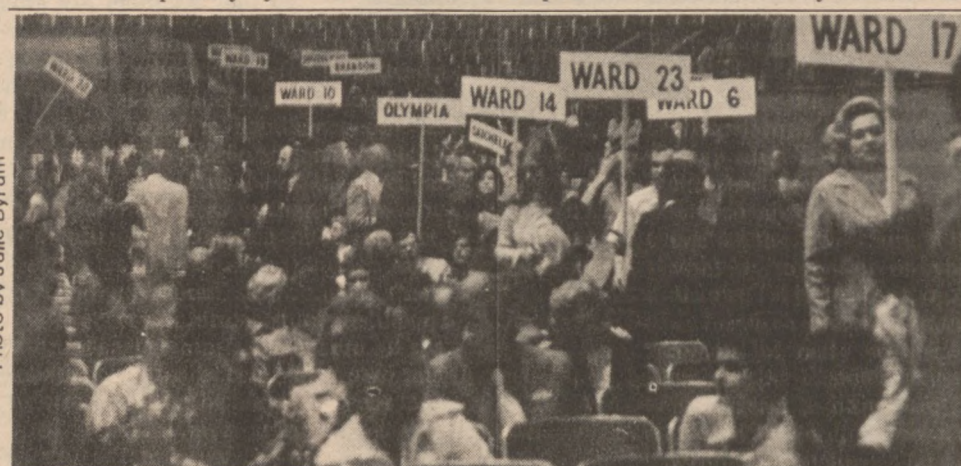
efforts and presented a gold elephant ("I've always wanted one of these"), local elected Republicans were given a vote of confidence for their stewardship to date, and there was a petition to Governor West to investigate reported abuses by Richland County Judge John Mason.

In addition, the GOP folks decided they still favored a second medical school at the University of South Carolina, wanted a referendum on whether legislators should be immune from arrest for exceeding posted speed limits on the state's highways, but backed off from passing a capital punishment resolution because they couldn't agree on which crimes should be included.

As for the most crucial question facing the Republicans this year—whether to move to the primary system to nominate

history, and that's a unique distinction. Not many of you have come through what I have had to go through, and some of the others in the room. In the early days of the party, back in '62 when I changed parties, it was rough. Now look what we've done. We're even going to have a *primary* this year to see what gets to run as Republicans."

The second theme is simply, don't sweat Watergate. It might be a problem in the Northeast or Midwest or West Coast, but in the South, where we are still building the party, it's just not going to be a factor. Our people have got better sense. The secret is to *run good candidates*. "The news media in Washington, they can't wait to call me up after I come back from a trip home to ask me about how Watergate is affecting Republican candidates in my district. And



Richland County Democratic Convention

local (and state) candidates, there was really no dissension. While there were some expressions of concern about cost and securing volunteers to work the polls, there was no serious opposition to Mrs. Hearn's idea. "As long as the Democrats do it this way, we're going to have to do the same," seemed to be the prevailing viewpoint. No more handing those liberals that cheap issue on a silver platter.

A little after six o'clock, the Republicans, on the whole a smaller and much more orderly crowd than the Democrats, broke for dinner. An adjoining room at the Hiers House had been set up for those who wished to dine on the premises, although a number of the younger set chose hot dogs from across the street instead.

The plan was to come back together for the finale about 7:30, when Aiken Republican state Representative Marshall Cain, the House Minority Leader, would deliver the keynote. Just before the time came to split up to sup, however, Second District Congressman Floyd Spence showed up. Shissias, efficient and alert in his assumed role as orchestrator-in-charge, decided that things had been moving so smoothly and quickly, the caterer would need a little more time to get the buffet line set up. So it would be up to Floyd to kill about ten minutes extra.

Of course, Floyd Spence is no great orator, but he is quite adept at serving up what his listeners want to hear. On this occasion, the Congressman's message consisted primarily of the two themes most

frequently heard at South Carolina Republican gatherings this year. The first is the back-patting, "We've come a long way, baby" reassurance, tailored to the greater or lesser degree of accomplishment of whichever group of Republicans may be doing the listening. In this case, the Richland County workers figured they deserved some congratulations after the local victories of 1972, and the Congressman was making the most of it.

"As a group, you have made political

you can almost hear the drop in anticipation in their voices when I tell 'em it's *not* going to affect us."

Later, Spence said he hadn't seen the poll released by the Republican National Committee which showed 60 percent of the residents in Vice-President Ford's old District voted for the upset-winning Democrat despite their feeling that the Republican was personally more qualified. The reason? Seventy-five percent said it was Watergate.

"I think there are always other factors," Spence commented. The Congressman was actually remarkably vague in speculating about what might be the ultimate results of the various proceedings now ongoing, both judicial and legislative. Spence was relaxed because he feels (with good reason) relatively safe in his home district for the time being. But as to what might happen to other Republicans' hopes, both inside and outside the state, as impeachment rolls on and more indictments are announced, Floyd was unable to give much in the way of any specific confidences. "It could get tough," he admitted.

As both of us were leaving, Spence introduced a middle-aged "old friend" constituent. "Newspaper, huh? Well, will you do me just one favor? Will you print just one good thing that our President has done? Because he's done a lotta good things, and I believe he's gonna go down as one of the greatest Presidents. Most everybody here does, too."

Hard core.

Besides *Westmoreland* stickers on bumpers, fenders, hats, suitcases, and sundry other gummable surfaces, the Hiers House affair was devoid of any other brand of campaign paraphernalia. At the Democrats' convocation, held at the Township Auditorium as is the state convention, it was a different story.

The Democrats, of course, understand what primaries are all about, and March is

—Continued on page nine

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Continued from page eight—
none too early for campaigning in an election year. And as cavernous and expansive as the Township is, the place was covered with posters, banners, ribbons, buttons, solicitous campaign workers, and, in some cases, the candidates themselves.

There was abundant material expression of Lt. Gov. Earle Morris' gubernatorial candidacy, including re-cycled posters from his 1970 race for lieutenant governor, and red-white-and-blue lapel ribbons. Somewhat surprisingly, there was no material touting Congressman Bryan Dorn though his supporters were many among the attending conventioners.

Steve Smith, law student son of Spartanburg state senator Horace Smith, led a bevy of volunteers distributing cards and brochures in favor of his father's campaign for lieutenant governor. Beaufort Rep. Brantley Harvey apparently didn't consider the effort worthwhile, and perhaps that was sound reasoning, for the show really belonged to Richland's favorite son in the race, Rep. Alex Sanders. There was Sanders poop everywhere, and the candidate himself was conspicuous throughout the evening.

Senator Fritz Hollings was there to deliver the keynote, as was former Governor Bob McNair; the two past antagonists made it a point to publicly compliment each other's endeavors. Other faces in the crowd included all the local legislators, county councilmen, and assorted other local stars, each taking at least one turn at a mike during the course of the long evening to nominate, or second, or speak to, or move the passage of. It's a great show.

But perhaps the greatest element of the show is the crowd. There are a great many more delegates, alternates and random participants who show up at the Democrats' conventions, normally, and that was definitely the case Monday night. Most of the outcomes are predictable and quite orchestrated, of course, but you just never can tell when all hell might break

loose—sometimes over the least important points.

The Democrats believe in making speeches first and doing business later, so the main events came early. Senator Hollings' keynote was basically a restatement of his remarks to an appreciation dinner audience in Columbia the previous Thursday. Unrelenting on the abuses and incompetence of the Nixon administration, Hollings nevertheless cautioned that the national Democratic party was still divided, and still faced the task of pulling itself together in order to take advantage of the opportunities of '74 and '76. Forgetting perhaps that the liberals have learned how to come to conventions in Columbia as elsewhere, Hollings leaned a bit too hard on the McGovern disaster. "There's one thing for sho', we not gon' get anywhere preechin' acid, amnesty, and abawtion," Fritz drawled, and the liberals winced.

For the "new Democrats" in the crowd, the misery was short-lived, however, as Alex Sanders rose to "respond" to the keynote. Sanders actually spent more time on national affairs than did Hollings, but it was good anti-Nixon stuff, and the crowd loved it. In the end, Alex let the ham in him take command, winding up quoting from "a grand old Methodist Episcopal hymn..."

Bid then farewell to sleep: Rise up and run!

What though the hill be steep? Strength's in the sun.

Now shall you find at last, Night's left behind at last,

And for mankind at last, Day has begun!"

There were amens from the amen-corner, a few misty eyes among the more elderly female admirers, and chortles from a few of Alex' bright young followers, but everyone understood he was doing his thing.

Ceremonies aside, election of state convention delegates and officers proceeded. Most delegates were chosen, as

has been the practice for some time, in precinct caucuses on the convention floor. Delegate and alternate positions are apportioned among the precincts, except for a number reserved for higher county officials—who attend the state convention as at-large county delegates.

This system precluded most factional fights over delegate slates, and results in Richland County having probably one of the more representative delegations at the state convention. However, the entire slate, including at-large positions, is voted on prior to electing the officers for whom at-large positions are reserved. There was a brief fight over this procedure Monday night, as Columbia lawyer Mike Britt, a leader from Ward 6, moved to withhold approval of the at-large slate until after the officers had been chosen. "I wasn't objecting to any particular individual, I wasn't objecting to the idea of at-large delegates; I just think we ought to know who we are voting on, in case I might have some other choice other than some particular officer," Britt explained.

Britt's move was decisively defeated; he had not attempted to organize support prior to his challenge, and most of his backing on the key head-count came instinctively from scattered liberals.

Although there were some contests for county offices, the only surprise came when last minute candidate Dan Todd, a USC student, defeated incumbent Youth Vice-Chairman Rick Silver who was up for re-election. Todd, a former McGovern activist, was also a candidate in 1972, supported mainly by McGovern backers, and losing out to Silver—who had the support of the regulars. Since then Todd had gotten on friendlier terms with many regulars through Alex Sanders, in whose campaign for lieutenant governor Todd is enthusiastically employed at the moment. Silver also serves as state Young Democrat president.

By the time the report of the resolutions committee came up, it was well past eleven o'clock, and the crowd had

dwindled down to about one-fourth its original size. Still, there were a good many more in attendance than at the peak of the Republican convention.

The delegates plowed their way through some 19 resolutions. All the women's caucus resolutions—five of them, including support for the ERA—were overwhelmingly passed; so were resolutions for a new court house, road improvements, a new referendum on city-county merger, and new election laws on the use of cross-over voting and ghost candidates by the Republicans. When a resolution calling for President Nixon's impeachment was introduced from the floor, Columbia attorney and former Congressional candidate Heyward McDonald called for a quorum count. Since there was no longer a quorum present by that time, the convention "recessed to the call of the chair."

Again, conventions have not yet become superfluous to the American political system—even in "primary" states in non-Presidential election years. But with the exception of the election of delegates to the national Democratic policy conference in December, the convention process in South Carolina this year is an adjunctive ritual at best. There are no real power exercises going on—that will come later as the statewide and legislative campaigns begin to heat up.

The conventions are basically pre-game color. They are a sign of spring, like streakers and early camellias. And so the players strut around doing their exercises, getting in a little speaking and hand-shaking practice, and all the coaches are confidently predicting winning seasons to the commentators.

The final big exhibitions come at the respective state conventions, to be held on separate week-ends in Columbia later this month. After that, the weather will start getting hotter, and so will the politics.

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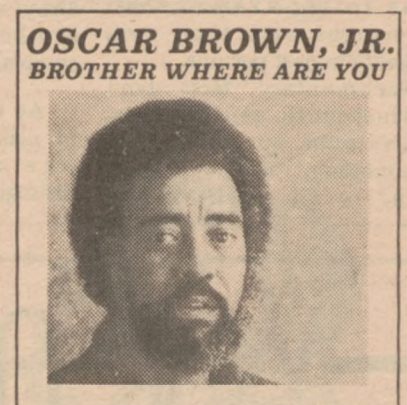
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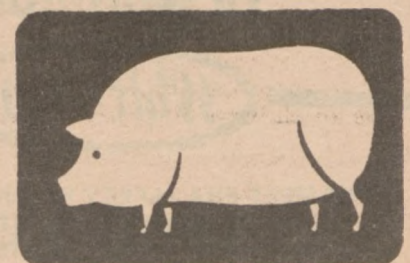
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EVENTS & entertainments

March 8 - 15

cinema

If you're thinking about going to a movie, call ahead to verify times and shows. Many area theatres are subject to last minute changes in schedules.

ATLANTIC I AND ATLANTIC II THEATRES, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Sugar Hill" with Marki Bey and Robert Quarry. The ads for this one say "This mob plays for keeps and the game is vengeance..." Sounds really appetizing—so, for your weekly quota of guts and violence, this one's for you.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Willie Dynamite". Well, looks like it's another Black superman mobster-or-policeman show. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.

"Breezy" starts March 13.

Late Show at the Carolina March 15 and 16 is "Jonathan Livingston Seagull."

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

"Sex Freaks"—yes, folks, here's another biggie for your edification. It's on a double-bill with "Freedom in Denmark" another one of those documentary views of sex with an accent. Shows are continuous from 1:00 p.m. to keep things up and going...and for you early birds, the box office opens at 12:45 so you'll be assured of a good seat.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Shopping Center, 798-1100

"The Daring Dobermans" and "The Doberman Gang" will be showing in a double feature for all the kiddies. Call the theatre for this PG-rated double-bill. It will go off for the two days of the American Film Theatre showing and will then resume for the 13th.

Lost in the Stars, Kurt Weill's fine musical, will be presented by the American Film Theatre on March 11 and 12th. Don't miss it—there are usually stand-by seats available if you aren't a charter member.

"Midnight Man" will have its world premiere on March 14th.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Shopping Center, 798-1100

"Serpico," is a really fine film based on a real life cop in New York City who forced Lindsay to form a committee to investigate police corruption. Starring Al Pacino. Call the theatre for times.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

Here it is—"The Exorcist"—and I'm not even going to tell you what it's about. But I can give you some new information in terms of prices—a hefty \$3 for ALL seats. Shows at 1:00, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15 p.m.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, Cayce, 796-0022

"Le Sex Shop", the latest offering of the Winter Fine Films Festival, is now showing—and it's dirtier than you think, so run on out and get your laughs (it really IS funny). Directed by the "French Woody Allen". Shows at 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:40, and 9:20 p.m.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, Cayce, 796-0022

"A Touch of Class" with George Segal and Glenda Jackson. This is the third showing in Columbia—but it's one of those lovely, classy romances that also has a strange humor (and several Oscar nominations) to its credit. Go on out and see it. Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9 p.m.

"Billy Jack" opens on March 13th. Whoopee.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"The Sting" is still holding on. With

Robert Redford and Paul Newman in this film about conmen in the Thirties. Times are 2:20, 4:40, 7:00, and 9:20 p.m.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1225 Main Street, 256-1050

"The Last Detail," Jack Nicholson's latest movie, hits town with three Academy Award Nominations. It's directed by Hal Ashby of "Harold and Maude." Shows are scheduled for 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"Cinderella Liberty" with Marsha Mason (who was so good in "Blume in Love"), James Caan (Sonny of "The Godfather") and Eli Wallach (from the "Good, the Bad, and the Ugly"—he was the Ugly). It's about a sailor who falls in love with a pool hall hustler (Ms. Mason) and her little boy. She's pregnant, not with his kid, and his best friend (Wallach) thinks he's crazy, and her little mulatto illegitimate son is not sure of anything—and for next week's segment, turn to "As The World Turns." (Times are 1,3,5,7, and 9.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"Screaming Tiger" (whatever that is.) Call the theatre for times.

"Billy Jack" returns (also) to this theatre on March 13th—you have your choice of two theatres—so let's bleed B.J. dry and send him on his way again. Surely there can't be that many people who haven't seen him.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall Shopping Center, 782-2228

"Super Dad" and "Son of Flubber" will be showing on a double bill at the Richland Mall Theatre. This is strictly for the Walt Disney kiddie crowd.

CAMPUS FILMS

All films at the University of South Carolina's Russell House Theatre are free to USC students, faculty, and administrative staff (except for those films whose rentals are high enough to merit charging). Some of the best films in Columbia appear here, so find yourself a willing student if you aren't one.

Sunday, March 10

"A Night to Remember." (United Kingdom, 1959). With Kenneth More and the Titanic. A stirring recreation of the sinking of the (guess what)with a semi-documentary approach to enhance its all too real action. 123 minutes.

Monday, March 11

"Where's Poppa" (USA, 1970). With George Segal, Ruth Gordon, and Trish Van Devere. This is one of the blackest, hysterical comedies ever to hit the screen. Segal is a frustrated young lawyer trying to knock off his senile, but quite healthy mother. 87 minutes.

Tuesday, March 12

"8½" (Italy, 1963). Directed by Federico Fellini. This masterpiece is a personal expression on the subjects, themes, and preoccupations of Fellini's entire career. Actually a film within a film, the director tries to figure out what his film is trying to say. So is everyone else, but it's well worth watching. 135 minutes.

Wednesday, March 13

"Red River" (USA, 1948). Directed by Howard Hawks, with John Wayne and Montgomery Clift. This is one of the classic westerns of all time. It traces a cattle drive over the Chisholm Trail. Hawks lends his perceptive strength to a rugged view of the Old West—and the photography is masterful. 133 minutes.

Thursday, March 14

MYSTERY MOVIE. The USC Films Committee has left a hole in their schedule to remain flexible—they aren't sure what's

going to be on, but promise that it will be special.

television

Sunday, March 10

6:30 p.m.—"Knights of the Round Table" is history, MGM style. Ava Gardner plays Guinevere, Mel Ferrer plays the long-suffering King Arthur, and Robert Taylor plays guess who. There are plenty of jousts, battle scenes, court magicians and the rest of the flashy stuff. Get yourself some popcorn and beer and have a good time. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—"The Out of Towners" with Jack Lemmon and Sandy Dennis in a Neil Simon comedy about Ne New Yorkers vainly trying to get out of town. (Channel 25)

9:00 p.m.—"Upstairs, Downstairs" has Elizabeth gathering her suffragettes for an attack on the home of a Parliament member. (Channel 35)

10:00 p.m.—"Firing Line" has Julian Bond up against Bug-Eyed Bill Buckley. (Channel 35)

11:00 p.m.—Movie. "A Woman of Affairs". Made in 1928, Greta Garbo stars as a reckless girl caught up in a milieu of alcoholism, theft and suicide. (Channel 35) (Silent film)

Monday, March 11

8:00 p.m.—Special. "Free to be You and Me" with Marlo Thomas, Dustin Hoffman, Rita Coolidge, Cicely Tyson, and a host of other stars in a celebration of childhood, emphasizing being yourself and not what society wants you to be. It's a treat for adults as well as children. (Channel 25)

9:00 p.m.—"Hombre" with Paul Newman and Diane Cilento. This one almost becomes a classic, but fails in the long run—but what the heck, Paul Newman is Paul Newman, right? (Channel 10)

9:00 p.m.—Special. "John Denver." John hosts Lily Tomlin, George Gobel, David Carradine and James Whitmore in this variety special. (Channel 25)

10:00 p.m.—Special. "The Man From Independence." This one's about Harry S Truman as a 38-year old, giving 'em hell in county politics. (Channel 25) (p.s. Robert Vaughn plays Harry)

Tuesday, March 12

7:00 p.m.—An Evening With Pearl Bailey. And that's what you get—ninety minutes worth. (Channel 25)

8:30 p.m.—Wonder Woman returns! This is a made-for-TV film, with Ricardo Montalban and Cathy Crosby as the Vunder Voman. (Channel 25)

9:30 p.m.—"Tell Me Where It Hurts" with Maureen Stapleton, one of Broadway's finest actresses, as a middle-class housewife listening to her friend's problems and getting honest discussions leading her to an awareness of her own discontent at home. Stapleton saves it from becoming a soap opera. (Channel 19)

Wednesday, March 13

8:30 p.m.—"The Execution of Private Slovik" with Martin Sheen. Reports on this one say it's pretty good. (Channel 10)

Friday, March 15

1:00 a.m.—Midnight Special has the Pointer Sisters, and that's worth an entire week of lousy viewing. (Channel 10) They're fantastic!

theatre

As You Like It, Shakespeare's comedy of love will be presented by the University of South Carolina theatre Monday through Thursday, March 11-14. Tickets for the show are \$1 for students and \$2.50 for the general public, and reservations may be made by calling the theatre ticket office at Drayton Hall at 777-5208.

Fortune and Men's Eyes the bitter and controversial play on the degradation and brutality of a prison will be performed through March 10 at Workshop Theatre. Find out what Dan Lackey thought about it in this issue.

music

Humble Pie and Spooky Tooth will be in concert at the Carolina Coliseum Sunday, March 17, at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$6, \$5, and \$4. Get 'em now, folks.

speeches



James Kilpatrick

Clemson University is sponsoring a debate between James "Big Jim" Kilpatrick and Karl "Commie" Hess on March 12, 7 p.m., in Tillman Hall Auditorium. Kilpatrick (as just about everybody knows) is the author of "A Conservative View", a column published in more than 280 newspapers around the country. He is also a frequent inquisitor on "Meet the Press", an associate of "National Review", and can be seen Sundays on the "Point-Counterpoint" segment (usually squaring off against Nicholas Von Hoffman) of "Sixty Minutes."

Hess from the early 1950's was an established member of the political right wing (he was speechwriter to Barry Goldwater, on the "National Review" staff, etc., etc.). He swung from right to left in the sixties and now is a visiting fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.

If you're up that way, this should be stimulating viewing.

art

S.C. Arts Schools Association Student Traveling Exhibit will be showing at Clemson's Lee Hall Gallery March 6 through the 29th. This is an exhibition of student work from all the members colleges of the association. If you're up that way...you might see something worthwhile.

The Woodcuts of Karl Schmidt-Rottluff will be on view at the Columbia Museum of Art at the corner of Senate and Bull Streets downtown through March 31. The artist is considered a better printmaker than painter and was a founder of Die Bruke artists. His woodcuts are powerful manifestations of the Expressionist style—so come on down.

Artists Guild of Columbia exhibition will be on view at the Museum beginning on March 10 and running through the 31st. We haven't viewed it as yet, but there are generally one or two unusual works there.

While you're there, why not stroll through the Museum to see two of their newest gifts, a portrait of Nancy Moore Thurmond given by her husband, Senator Strom, and an original Gilbert Stuart portrait given by Mr. Henry Savage of Camden.

Edited by Julie Byrum